

## The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

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## Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of faith.

Mrs. Lease announces it to be her intention, in her forthcoming book, "To roll back the dark and tear-stained curtains of the world's history and look down the long vista of years that connect the past with the present." If she does that she will see much.

A curious case for a husband is reported from Clerkenwell, near London, where a Mr. Lamb and his wife keep a small shop. For fourteen years the firm has avoided paying taxes by the wife's sending the husband to jail to serve out the legal time for unpaid taxes, while she remains at the store attending to business.

The "spectrum top" is one of the most interesting scientific toys of recent invention, and no doubt it is destined to prove one of the most important. It has only black and white markings but when it is revolved rapidly it presents all the colors of the rainbow as they are seen in the Newtonian spectrum. Mr. Benham, the inventor of the top, thinks this is due to "fatigue of the eye," and that it has nothing to do with the wave theory of light; but it may lead to important modifications of accepted ideas of the relations between light as mere motion and the eye as its interpreter.

Potato bugs having threatened to destroy the potato crop at the Hudson County, New Jersey, almshouse, the warden of that institution hit upon a plan for the extermination of these insect pests which he claims is not alone unique, but even worthy of the serious consideration of all growers of the tuberous bulb. He provided bottles, and offered children five cents for each bottleful of bugs collected. The crusade against the pest was immediately started, and in one short day, at an expense of only two dollars, the large potato field of the county almshouse was freed from bugs, and even from the masses of glittering yellow eggs. There is very little that the small boy cannot do when liberally rewarded for paying attention to business.

An interesting experiment in turning large farms into small holdings, which may help to solve the agricultural problem in England, was recently completed in Dorsetshire. Sir Robert Edgecombe, seven years ago, bought a farm of 343 acres, spent money in building roads and wells, divided it up into twenty-five holdings of from two to thirty-three acres, and offered them for sale, payment to be made in ten small annual installments. Purchasers were readily found of all trades and classes, eight only being agricultural laborers, and all the installments, with slight exceptions, have already been paid off. Instead of a farmer and three laborers there are now 25 families of 75 persons on the land, which has increased in value from £170 to £313 a year.

Cans made of paper pulp are being introduced to take the place of tin cans for containing all kinds of preserved products. The occasional cases of poisoning from canned foods are due to the contents becoming tainted through the cans not being air-tight. Many millions of tin cans are used annually by canned goods factories in this country, and such cases of injury from tainted goods are comparatively rare; but because it is possible, through slight defects in the solder, or minute breaks in the cans, for such danger to result, the canners have been looking for a satisfactory substitute for tin. It is believed that this has at last been found in the paper pulp cans. They are oil-proof as well as waterproof, will not expand or contract, and will stand as much rough usage in shipment as tin cans, and perhaps more.

The United States supreme court is to be asked to rule on the constitutionality of the laws under which the Seventh Day Adventists in Tennessee have been arrested, fined and imprisoned. A case was made up some time ago in which one King, who was sentenced to imprisonment for working on Sunday, was the appellant, but King died before the argument before the Supreme court was made, and the case was abandoned.

but not until after it had been ruled upon by Judge Hammond of the United States district court for western Tennessee. Judge Hammond decided in effect that his court had no jurisdiction in the matter, because there was no provision in the constitution of the United States that applied to the case. The prohibition in the first amendment against making an establishment of religion, and guaranteeing to that extent religious liberty, applies only to Congress and not to the States, which can, if not prohibited by their own constitutions, establish a religion, or forbid religious freedom, without offending against the constitution of the United States.

An interesting report of the progress of reorganization in Egypt since the British occupation in 1882, by Mr. Villiers Stuart, has just been issued as a parliamentary paper. Twelve years ago Mr. Villiers Stuart, who was attached to Lord Dufferin's mission, conducted an inquiry into the state of the villages throughout Upper and Lower Egypt. He has recently been over the same ground, and the conclusion he comes to is that, though much has been done, the condition of the people greatly ameliorated, and their worst grievances to a considerable extent redressed, yet much remains to be accomplished. Were the country left to itself now, he says, it would quickly relapse, the old abuses would be restored, and the new lessons forgotten. Egypt would in that case become a standing reproach—a monument of failure. He concludes that two generations at least must elapse before the reforms already effected can be regarded as permanent. This is equivalent to saying that all discussion of the question of evacuation ought to be postponed for half a century at least.

## A WORD TO THE WISE.

The new epileptic, imbecile and feeble-minded law provides that anybody who shall advise, aid, abet, cause, or assist in procuring or countenance any violation of said law must pay not less than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not less than one year, or both. This will make things interesting for many people, and especially for those who issue marriage licenses, and for ministers of the gospel and justices of the peace, who are empowered to give such licenses effect. The epileptic, imbecile and feeble-minded law doesn't provide for a commission to pick out those who are too fit, too imbecile or too weak-minded to get married. Upon whom, therefore, does the duty of picking out the fitted or the unfitted fall? It is clear that those who are too fit or too feeble-minded to marry with safety to themselves and the State cannot pick themselves out. They have not done it without law and they will not do it with law. Their relatives and friends have not done it and will not do it. There is no more general and deep-rooted belief than that all who want to get married are fit to be married. No law will destroy that belief. But the new law directed against that belief must be obeyed, and those who issue marriage licenses or give them effect appear to be the ones on whom the chief responsibility will fall. They must be careful not to aid or abet anything that they are forbidden to aid and abet. If they do they will lose in a minute more than their fees will come to in a year. Therefore they must ask those who come blushing or boldly before them if they are epileptic, imbecile or feeble-minded. In this way they may perhaps be able to detect the epileptics and save all concerned from the harm their marriages would do. But how about the imbecile and the feeble-minded? Those who are imbecile and feeble-minded are often not aware of their condition, and those who are can often put on an impressive front. That this is so can be seen from the fact that there were enough members of the legislature to pass the epileptic, imbecile and feeble-minded law. It can also be seen from the fact that there are people occupying even higher places than seats in the legislature who are successful in concealing their imbecility and feeble-mindedness. How, therefore, is a registrar of births, marriages and deaths, a minister of the gospel or a justice of the peace to rightly discern the mental quality of those who come before him in that state of mind which precedes marriage? Must they cynically throw them all out on the ground that anybody who wants to get married is an imbecile or a feeble-minded one? How can they distinguish between the imbecility and the feeble-mindedness of love and the imbecility and the feeble-mindedness that are permanent? We don't know and we don't see how they are going to know. But they must look out for themselves and the rest of us if they don't want to get into trouble with the epileptic, the imbecile and the feeble-minded law. They will find it a very serious matter to aid, abet, cause or assist in procuring or countenance any violation of that law.

## AN INTERESTING REPORT.

The labor department of the British board of trade has issued a report on the employment of women and girls, written by Miss Collet, which sets forth that in Great Britain women compete less with men than they ever did. There has been an increase in the actual number of women employed in the trades and other occupations, but that increase has been proportionately much

less than in the case of men and boys. Statistics of several trades and other employments are given to prove these conclusions, as in the employment of clerks of various kinds it is shown that while the increase among male employees has been at the rate of 272 per cent. each 100,000, among women and girls the increase has been only 96 to the same number. These figures cover the decade 1881-1891. A further fact pointed out is that, notwithstanding the large number of headings of occupations in the census report—349 in all—more than four-fifths of the women and girls returned as occupied in 1891—that is, 277 out of every 1,000 over the age of ten—are included under eighteen headings. A remarkable increase in the employment of children under fifteen years of age is noted, but, on the other hand, the facts concerning women employed in textile and clothing trades show that in the towns most affected by married women's labor the percentage of married women employed is diminishing. There is more especially a marked diminution in the factory districts in the proportion of married women between twenty and twenty-five. Notwithstanding this diminution, however, in married women's labor, Miss Collet thinks that the minimum percentage is still extremely high. Blackburn, Burnley, Preston, Stockport, Rochdale, and Bury occupy, it seems, an exceptionally bad position in this respect, and Miss Collet says of them: "In such towns, where nearly all the girls twenty, and half the women between twenty and forty-five, are engaged away from home, we may naturally look for a high infant mortality, and expectation is justified by the facts."

## FASHION NOTES.

As With a Halo of Roses.

There is a very pretty type of bonnet current that seems to consist of a very much flattened wreath of the flowers; that is, the circle of the wreath is flattened so that the widest part is hardly a hand's breadth. The circle is about eight roses long, front and back, and at one corner of the bonnet right above the ear is a bunch of Dresden ribbon sprayed with buds. The space between the front and the back of the bonnet is filled in by softly gathered lace caught in the middle by a rhinestone button. All this showiness on top is not seen from front or back, but the big man who walks beside you and thinks you the daintiest thing in the world, gets part of the notion just from that



very arrangement on top, which is most of what he sees of the hat. Hats whose trimmings spread widely at the sides are still an important item of picturesque headwear, and the pictured example of this sort is quite novel. Of copper colored straw with low crown and narrow rolling brim, it is trimmed on either side with two black wings. Then twisted face encircles the crown and is held in place by paste ornaments. Rough yellow straw hats with stiff brims and crowns all squeezed into folds by the apparent tight drawing of the band about the hat are much worn. The band is a fold of black satin, and a pair of saucy and round tipped black plumes at one side are bent to a rakish slant by the overarching crown.

Woven horsehair is a new material for toques and the tan-tops of hats. It takes any shape or bend and holds it without stiffening. Ribbon is woven, too, of the horse hair and makes stunningly stiff bows without any trouble about wire. The material is shown chiefly in white and in black, though a few new models are made with crowns of horse hair in brilliant scarlet or butter yellow.

## RELUCTANT.

There are several ways to pay bills, but the majority of the big ones are paid with reluctance.—Texas Sittings. Plugwinch—I understand that Lame-duck has several marriageable daughters. Sam Jones—Um—he had till late. Plugwinch—Oh! then they are married? Sam Jones—No; he failed last year.—Puck. Wattle—I ran over a deaf and dumb man with my wheel last night. Potts—What did he do? Wattle—Oh, he didn't touch me, but he stood there and called me all the hard names he could lay his fingers to.—Indianapolis Journal.

Cobwigger—You seemed rather amused over the idea of your wife wearing bloomers. Smith—You'd be amused yourself if you could see her when she tried to find something in her work-basket and emptied it into her lap.—Judge.

Jones—I don't think Mrs. Battered ever enjoyed her money so much as she does now. Mrs. Jones—Why, she lost her money some years ago. Jones—True, but it has supplied her with an unending topic of conversation ever since.—Truth.

Visitor (to widow)—I am sorrow to hear of the sudden death of your husband. Did they hold a post-mortem examination? Yes; and like all those doctors, they did not hold it until he was dead, or they might have saved his life.—Tit-Bits. Little boy—How soon are you and Sis goin' to be married? Accepted suitor—She has not named the day yet.

I hope she does not believe in long engagements. Little boy—She doesn't, I know, 'cause all her engagements has been short.—Tit-Bits.

The burglar turned with a sneer of malignant triumph. "If you shoot me," he hissed, "you'll wake the baby." There was nothing to do but permit him to load all the silver into a sack and carry it away, leaving the front door open behind him.—Detroit Tribune.

Noah was possessed of a pretty wit. On the tenth morning of a deluge he called Shem to him, and, standing on the main deck, he pointed to the fearful spectacle before them, "Are you sorry for this?" "Rather," said Shem. "Then know this, my son," said the patriarch, "society is not worth a moment's regret when everybody is in the swim."—Baltimore News.

There was a little girl Who had a little cur And she spooned on the beach with her Jack.

And when her papa found her, Jack's manly arm was round her, And her golden hair was hanging down his back!

—Town Topics.

## Interesting Discoveries.

The systematic excavation of the site of the large Roman town at Silchester, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, was resumed, for the sixth year in succession, at the beginning of May, the scene of operations being a hitherto unexplored insula, or square, lying midway between the bastille and west gate. This insula has been found to be almost entirely covered with the foundations of two very large houses, each of which had a courtyard facing north and east from the main street on that side by a gateway of considerable importance.

The easternmost house has a street frontage of more than two hundred feet, and extends backwards for over one hundred and fifty feet. Its principal chambers were on the west side, and had mosaic floors, unhappily almost entirely destroyed. A vestibule in the north part of the house, about twelve feet wide and fifty feet long, has fortunately nearly the whole of a very remarkable mosaic pavement. It consists of groundwork of common red and drab mosaic, arranged in long bands or panels, filled with squares or lozenges, and coupled by frets. In this are set in somewhat capricious fashion, no fewer than five, if not six, panels of fine black work of excellent design. First, there are two small squares, each two feet across, placed side by side with an interval of a few inches. Then comes a large panel, six feet square, with a bust (unfortunately much injured) within a circular border. Beyond this is a long and narrow panel of interlacing work, and beyond this again the remains of a fine panel (or, perhaps, two placed side by side) over twenty feet long, which has evidently been almost entirely destroyed within the last few years through the agency of a "scarifier."

Very few instances of so elaborate a combination of coarse and fine mosaic patterns have come to light in Britain. The occurrence, therefore, of so curious and perfect an example at Silchester is noteworthy. At the west end of the vestibule is a small room on a lower level, with a very perfect floor of drab mosaic, with a central panel of fine work, but this is injured in the center. Against its east wall are the remains of a fireplace, a most uncommon feature in Romano-British houses.

The other house is quite as extensive as the first. Its plan resembles that of most of the large houses found at Silchester, and at the principal Roman villas in this country, a series of chambers lined by corridors and arranged round three sides of a courtyard. Only the principal wing, that on its east, has as yet been completely uncovered, but in this, besides two rooms warmed by hypocausts, are no fewer than five other rooms, all of considerable size and with mosaic floors. The northernmost room is a small room on a lower level, with a very perfect floor of drab mosaic, with a central panel of fine work, but this is injured in the center. Against its east wall are the remains of a fireplace, a most uncommon feature in Romano-British houses.

The next room has an almost perfect mosaic pavement composed entirely of fine black and white tesserae arranged in eighty-one squares or panels of geometrical design coupled by fret-work. It measures about fourteen feet by sixteen feet, and is set in a ground of coarse red tesserae. The next room has a fine mosaic pavement of about the same size as that just described, composed of sixteen octagonal panels of black, white, red and yellow tesserae, but, unfortunately, almost the whole is destroyed. A passage paved with ordinary red tesserae separates the three northernmost chambers from the other two. One of these has a plain red pavement only. The southernmost chamber retains a nearly perfect mosaic center, about fourteen feet square, formed of nine hexagonal panels with floral and other devices, all of good design and character. Whether or other fine mosaics will be found in the other parts of the house remains to be seen, as at present only the lines of the walls have been traced. It is hoped that it will be found practicable to remove the better preserved pavements to the Reading museum, where the Silchester Loan Collection has been deposited by the Duke of Wellington.—London Times.

## Church Ales.

It would be easy to cite countless lyrics in praise of ale from the days of the jovial author of "I love no roast but a nut-brown toast," etc., with its stirring chorus, down to the times of the bard who "liked a drop of good beer," and denounced those who would "rob a poor man" of this pleasure; but these ditties, like the songs of modern German students, cannot be reckoned among the testimonies of the sober portion of the community. The reckless chorale of the singer who only wished for "good ale enough, whether it be new or old," savors of the revels which over-pass the limits of "honest mirth." But to modern temperance ideas it is somewhat surprising to come upon an inscription like the following on a church gallery, as actually occurs at Sygate, in Norfolk:

God send the plough And give us good ale enow. . . . Be merry as a girl With good ale was this work made. "Church ales" and "Whitsun ales" were ancient substitutes for poor rates.

The church wardens bought, or received as a gift, quantities of malt, which they brewed into ale, and sold for the benefit of the poor of the parish, a kind of festival, often accompanied by a fair, being held on these occasions. Audrey mentions this custom as continuing to his grandfather's time, and speaks approvingly of it, remarking that, in his own parish, "there were no poor rates; the Whitsun ale did the business. . . . All things (at the festival) were civil and without scandal." The abuse of such festivities is often denounced, but the most sober and religious persons of the vicinity never appear to have objected to the fact of the brewing and sale of the beer. Even the Puritans of the seventeenth century had no special quarrel with the beverages vended on these occasions; they merely denounced "church ales" in the same company with May poles, stage plays and all other amusements. Pryne himself was certainly no abstainer; when he records that, during his imprisonment, he took few regular meals, "rarely dined," but every three or four hours "munched a manchet and refreshed his exhausted spirits" with a cup of ale brought by his servant. In 1820 a consultation of physicians at Paris were told by one of their number that "the English have a drink called ale, which is the wholesomest liquor which can be drunk. . . . While the Englishmen drank only ale, they were strong and brave men, but when they fell to wine they greatly decreased in strength." The altered habits of modern life, with its more sedentary pursuits, and its substitution of indoor for outdoor occupations, have modified the medical view regarding "wholesomeness" of beer. Like fat bacon, it is not readily assimilated by modern brain-workers.—London Standard.

Danish Precautions as to Meat. The cattle, sheep and swine in Denmark have to undergo a rigid veterinary examination both before and after they are slaughtered. Before meat can be removed from the slaughter house it must be officially stamped as "first or second-class food." Some unscrupulous butchers tried to evade this stamp by cutting it out or chemically removing it, and replaced "first" for "second-class," but they were summarily dealt with, and a fine of £10 imposed, which has effectively put a stop to their tricks. It is not only in Denmark that they mark meat (although it is done there for quality), but in Italy, the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. A select committee in the house of lords is beginning to see the advisability of the plan (which at present is only used to distinguish the meat killed for the use of the Jews), to enable the buyer to ascertain whether it is English, foreign or colonial meat, and his unscrupulous butcher passes off as "the best English," at the best English price. Perhaps, in time, our government will superintend the slaughter house and mark the meat as "first or second-class," as the Danes do. This country is now beginning to send us large supplies of butcher's meat, and a bill was brought forward in November, 1893, by the minister of the interior, in the "Folketing," authorizing him to direct official veterinary inspection to be made of all the consignments before they are packed for England, in order to secure the export of none but the best quality. The Danes are very careful of their food supplies, and proportionally successful in their gains.—The Fortnightly Review.

## The Thirteen Superstition.

The conversation turned upon the fatal number, Friday, salt spilling and other superstitions. "It is not well to make too much fun of such matters," gravely remarked Brichanteau. "For instance, I had an old uncle who, at the age of seventy-seven, committed the imprudence of . . ."

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making one of a dinner party of thirteen." "And he died the next day?" Le Ribl inquired. "No; but exactly thirteen years afterwards." A shudder ran through the audience. —Le Gaulois.

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Bought one of our Sleeping Couches for less than \$3, spring mattress and all, and came to-day and ordered two more.

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A final day on our handsome All Wool Suitings, 25 cents up.

Some ladies have shopped the town over, but found nothing as good as these suitings for less than 25c and 50c yd.

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Cut a strap—stick it together with

Handy Cement

then try to pull it apart. Harder than mucilage and it has a

giant's grip. 15c

West Store, Basement

If you earn a dollar legitimately you must give its value.

In spending that dollar you demand its value and

you trade with the store that gives it.

It is one thing to advertise bargains and another to give them, because YOU determine for yourself whether it is a Bargain.

A Big Store

bought one of our \$1.15 Trunks yesterday to find out, if possible how we could sell such good Trunks for so little.

Well, that is a way we have and most people think it a nice way, too!

A Trunk, to travel, must be built like a man-of-war, and you'll find our variety of styles and "luxe built" that way. That's why the other store supplies its customers with our Trunks.

West Store, Basement

Hot Gems!

A wise woman will occasionally or oftener, tickle the palate of her other half with hot gems.

Gem Pins here for 12c.

A splendid Puritan Gas Stove for \$1.25, and to \$1.15, a fine baking oven, asbestos lined, will bake as well as any range, for \$1.50. Oil Stove, 20c. Gas Stove, 15c.

That East Window is a study in kitchen economy

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a stylish, serviceable

HAMPER,

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